

**MAKING OF A TRAMP.**

The Operation is Made Clear to All Eyes

BY READING THE FOLLOWING STORY.

A Scene at the Associated Charities This Morning—Something to Think About.

"If I had anything respectable to wear, I could get a position," said a young man to Secretary Eldridge of the Associated Charities this morning, "but now when I go in search of work with these rags on, people say 'We don't employ tramps; that's what I have had to contend with ever since I left Pennsylvania a month ago."

Secretary Eldridge asked the young man why he came here?

"Well, in search of something to do; not because I am not capable of doing honest work, but because I could not find honest work there to do."

The young man is an intelligent fellow. He said if he could get his board and clothes he would work for that. He was feeling more cast down over his situation. He said to a *Journal* reporter, "What have I to look forward to? People have been telling me that I could secure work in the west, and I have been tramping in search of it for weeks. Every morning I get up with the dread that it will be another day without finding work and that I shall have to sleep on begging. Every night for a month I have slept either on the frozen ground or in some barn. How can I help it? I don't want to go to the police station and sleep with the bums, some of them drunk and some with staggering diseases. I am willing to work and can get work. Even in the country the farmers won't take me, because there is no work at this time of year. Besides they are afraid to take a tramp stranger into their houses. I am honest, but people won't think so, especially when they look at my clothes. The hope of getting work has not been given up, but I don't know what I shall do. I am a young man forced as if the only thing left for him to do was to get off the earth."

Mr. Eldridge, however, looked through his stock of clothing and found something better than rags for the man to wear, and he started out in search of work. He asked for permission to sleep on the floor of the office tonight if he could not get a bed to sleep in.

This incident is only one of many that are reported there every day. What becomes of all the young men to whom nobody gives clothing or words of encouragement? Probably they lose hope finally and gradually drift into the ranks of derelict, worthless tramps. Some become criminals and break farmers for their money, or robbers. Others are so enraged by what they consider the heartlessness and cruelty of the people around them that they become desperate and drift into the ranks of savagery, seeking to avenge themselves on society at large.

Sixty of those applying for assistance at the associated charities headquarters would be called tramps, but the cry for bread and work indicates that they are not worthless creatures after all.

All kinds and conditions of men were there this morning. One man, who said he lived on Van Buren street on the North side, said his family were without food or fuel, and that three of his children were kept out of school because they did not have shoes to wear.

Away down on Main street is a family whose husband and father has been unable to secure work for many weeks,

Four bright little children take care of the baby while the mother is away also in search of work, yet that household which was a happy one when work was plenty is now only the scene of misery and desolation. Charity, while it saves the lives of these poor emulators of their future existence, they will always blush for shame that they had to accept food from the hands of the public. Who can tell what thoughts will come into the head of a man or woman who has been taught from childhood that "all men are free and equal" in this great Republic? Is a man "free and equal" when he must accept bread from a charitable association? Life is sustained, but at what a cost to self-respect.

"I am getting used to hunger now," said one poor man, "and I don't mind it very much now, but it's for my wife and children that I am anxious."

The most deserving people do not always stand out in the streets, shouting their misery, and the Associated charities waits they have helped every case of destitution that has been reported yesterday they began a house-to-house visitation, and in each precinct two supervisors will canvass their districts.

At the headquarters are quantities of meal, flour and clothing, which are for distribution, and not a day passes that some deserving poor man or family is not helped. But there are hundreds of families in this city who would starve to

the point of death before they would let it be known that they had not enough to eat. How are they to be reached, many of them never work? The public will not find out their sad plight, but they will remember it with bitterness to their dying day, and they will hold some party or some thing responsible for it, too.

**WON'T CUT ANY FIGURE**

Whether Applicants are Feminists or Not Says Marshal Neely.

United States Marshal Neely was at his office in the government building several hours today, but left on the afternoon train for his home in Leavenworth. He arrived at noon with Col. Dick Walker at the Topeka club, and spent the early part of the afternoon in the government building. He announced the appointment of George W. Earl of Ulysses, Grant county, as deputy marshal for that district.

Speaking of the appointments Mr. Neely said: "I have noticed in the papers that no feminists need apply. Well, I want to say to you that persons fitted for the places will be appointed without regard to fad or anti-fusion. I don't say that feminists will be appointed and I won't say that they won't be, but give me a little time and all of the appointments will be made, and then you can see about their political beliefs."

"I have only about four hundred applicants for the twenty positions at my disposal, and I think from that number there will be no difficulty in selecting twenty deputies."

"Mr. Ryan of Crawford county has not been appointed, and I am unable to say at this time whether he will be or not."

Speaking of the location of the main office he said: "My personal office will be, of course, at my home in Leavenworth, but that won't妨碍 many other offices with your advice here, as one or more deputies will be here all of the time."

Mr. Neely will return to the city next week, when the United States circuit court will be in session.

**THE CITY WILL BE DARK.**

On Account of Fire in the Boiler Room of the Light Works.

The city electric light plant on the southeast corner of Adams and Second streets was damaged by fire last night to the extent of about \$2,000. The fire was discovered at 11 o'clock in the roof of the boiler room. The fire was extinguished without permanent injury to the machinery, but Topeka will be dark for several nights.

At 6:30 a burning chimney at 415 Madison street called out the alarm. There was no damage.

A small fire in a shed near the residence of J. D. McFarland at 1100 Harrison street caused an alarm at 8 p.m., but there was no damage.

**ONLY LACK \$3,500.**

The amount for the Appleyard MD Not Yet All Subscribed.

Councilman M. C. Holman presided at the wooden mill meeting at the small chamber last night, and H. T. Chapman of the Capital was secretary of the meeting.

The boomers of Mr. Appleyard's mill were all present, but they did not succeed in raising the required \$3,000 and Mr. Appleyard consented to remain a few days longer to give the committee a chance to raise the remaining \$500 if possible. There will be another meeting at the council chamber this evening and if there are any prospects of raising the balance of the required amount, Mr. Appleyard will stay until tomorrow.

**RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.**

Proposed to Purchase Old Nelson House at Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative Tyler of Virginia, wants the government to purchase the old Nelson house at Yorktown, and has introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose. Although built in 1712, this old brick dwelling still stands in fair state of preservation. It was the residence during the revolution of Gen. Thomas Nelson, Jr., who was a champion in arms of Washington and Lafayette.

During the battle of Yorktown the house was fired upon by the allied batteries in the command of Lt. General de la Motte Piquet, who was within the British lines. It was within the British lines in 1863, when General Lafayette revisited America, the Nelson house was thrown open for his reception, and the old revolutionary heroes held jubilations within its walls.

**TOUGH FOR TILLMAN.**

The Whisky War in South Carolina Makes the Governor Bitter Bitter.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 1.—The war of Governor Tillman on the illegal whisky sellers is producing a great deal of friction. Raids have been made daily. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a battalion of constables armed to the teeth and with their weapons in hand swooped down upon the saloon of Fred McKay, on Market street, which had already been raided and looted on three separate previous occasions.

The raid was powerful, for the military manner in which it was conducted. A platoon of heavily armed policemen accompanied the spurs some fifteen in number, and deployed across Market street, which was very crowded, swept everybody out of the street. During the raid a man named Marks, an employee of McKay, ordered the constables out of the store. They responded by drawing their guns, and Marks was speedily sent to the police station in the black maria.

Beside hard on earth, our own make, 12½¢ per lb., at Goodman Bros., 841 N. Kan. ave.

Choice refined hard at 7¢ per pound; leaf lard, warranted strictly pure, at 12½¢ per lb., at Ed Buechner's meat market.

Choice refined lard at 7¢ per pound; leaf lard, warranted strictly pure, at 12½¢ per lb., at Goodman Bros., 841 N. Kan. ave.

Choice eastern apples 50 cents a peck. Many people will be surprised to hear that a great number of our professional athletes look upon a cold bath, without the aid of towels, as their principal aid to health. The method is to take a cold sponge bath every morning immediately upon rising and then, while dripping wet, to draw on one's flannel singlet and pants. The bather then starts walking up and down his bedroom at a smart pace. He is soon bathed in a delicious perspiration, and in about ten minutes finds himself deliciously fresh and as dry as the proverbial bone. His underclothing is perfectly dry as well, and he can finish dressing at his leisure. Cinqueralli, the juggling, equilibrist and athlete, ascribes his years of unrivaled health and his muscles of iron to this method of bathing without towels.

Tons of Petrel Fish.

In the northwestern part of Colorado there is a region several hundred square miles in extent which is literally a vast deposit of petrified fish of all sizes and shapes. These fish beds—shale, containing fish remains—are about 150 feet in thickness and extend up and down the Green river for a distance of 150 or 200 miles.

The Journal claims Henry Schloss, who was connected with Ruhman, has made a full confession.

*St. Gaudens' Metal Rejected.*

WASHERS, D.C., Feb. 1.—The society quadri-centennial committee voted unanimously today to reject the St. Gaudens world's fair medal unless it be changed so as to conform to the committee's idea of propriety.

Try the Topeka Steam Laundry.

**IT STILL GOES ON.**

The Brutal and Silly Sport of Chicken Fighting

**HOLES ANOTHER "EVENT" LAST NIGHT**

This Time in North Topeka—Other North Side Items of Interest.

Notwithstanding the recent manifesto issued by Mayor Harrison in regard to the suppression of cocking maths and dog fights, about sixty men and boys gathered at Van Vechten's barn on West Norris street, last night to witness the periodical cock fight. There were five entries on a side. Durand Betts represented the north side and Henry Mayers the south side. The purse was \$25 and the gate receipts went to pay expenses. Fifty cents per capita was collected from the spectators. Betts was offered freely on the north side chicken from the start, but there were few takers and not over a hundred dollars changed hands. Billy George was chosen referee and the fight began. Betts' chicken was the first fight in two rounds, his antagonist dying in a few minutes after being taken from the pit.

Two more chickens were entered, and Mayers' chicken was not in the fight from the start, and didn't live to get out of the pit. There was a large sized kick made by the sports who had money on Mayers' chicken, they claiming that he was not "game," but the referee decided against them.

The third fight was more interesting, and backers of Mayers' chicken continued to put up money after the fight began, but their favorite fell by the wayside in the fourth round.

Whitney was called for the fourth fight betting was in favor of Betts' chicken, as it was considered that he had a set of auto winners. It took five rounds to decide this match, but Mayers' chicken was the victor.

In the fifth fight the North side chicken was again the favorite. The result proved that the judgment of his backers was correct, for during the third round his antagonist flew out of the pit and refused to again come to the scratch thus giving Betts' chicken four out of five contests.

That means march onion.

**RICH MEN IN THE MILITIA.**

Eddie Gould Now Enrolled Among the Kansas State's Citizen Soldiers.

Edwin Gould has now become a recognized authority on matters military, his connection with the militia of New York state having added highly to the efficiency of his own regiment. Personally Mr. Gould is very popular with his comrades, a fact which is in no way due to his mirthfulness among the citizen soldiers.

The betting was light. Officer Alderbridge, who was on night duty, put in an appearance but did not interfere.

There was some drinking but the crowd was generally orderly. There was no fire and the spectators were largely occupied in keeping warm, and the sport generally was not considered up to the standard.

"I don't know what you would call it here," she said, "but in German it's 'macc-zweibel.'"

That means march onion.

**GOODMAN BROS.,**

718 KANSAS AVE.

If you smoke,  
Try one of our 5 cent

**◎ ◎ CIGARS****Commercial Legal Tender Little Dot****and 718**

We make a specialty on these brands manufactured by us.

**BRODERSON BROS.,  
718 KANSAS AVE.****GOODMAN BROS.,****STAR MEAT MARKET.**

811 NORTH KANSAS AVENUE.

**J. M. KNIGHT,****ANTI-COMBINE UNDERTAKER.**

404-406 Kans. Ave.  
And 840 Kans. Ave., North Topeka.

ASSISTANT: E. O. DeMoss, James Garvin, James Howitt, and Miss Lida Potter, ladies and children's embalmer.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Wheat opened firm and advanced 12¢ today on better Liverpool reports, the report of damage to crops by the recent cold weather and gold buying by Schwartz-Dunton and others. A slight reaction occurred later heavy northwestern receipts and poor clearances. May opened 4¢ higher at \$13.92½, advanced to \$14.04 and reacted to \$14.01.

Barley was slightly lower on a decline at Liverpool, declined 1¢ to \$13.94.

Oats steady. May 27¢.

Provisions opened slightly higher and advanced a trifle on hog receipts under the estimate. Prices at the yards were unsatisfactory, however, and caused advance. May pork opened 5¢ higher at \$13.92½, advanced to \$13.93, declined 5¢ and reacted to \$13.92½.

May lard 27¢.

Chicago February wheat opened 50¢, high 60¢, low 54¢, closed 62¢.

May opened 62¢, high 64½¢, low 61½¢, closed 64½¢.

July opened 65¢, high 66½¢, low 65½¢, closed 65½¢.

February corn opened 37½¢, high 38½¢, low 36½¢, closed 38½¢.

May opened 38½¢, high 39½¢, low 37½¢.

July opened 38½¢, high 39½¢, low 37½¢.

February oats opened 27½¢, high 28½¢, low 27½¢, closed 28½¢.

May opened 29½¢, high 29½¢, low 28½¢.

July opened 29½¢, high 30½¢, low 29½¢.

February hogs—Receipts, 12,500. Market steady and unsatisfactory, but no change in prices. Top, \$4.80-\$4.90; shipping and exports, \$3.75-\$4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000. Market negative and 5 to 10 cents higher. Bought, \$5.00-\$5.15; packing and mixed, \$8.20-\$8.50; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5.25-\$6.40; prime light, \$5.30-\$5.35.

SAFETY AND LAMPS—Market slow and unsatisfactory, but no change in prices. Top sheep, \$3.00-\$3.60; top lambs, \$4.00-\$4.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 12,500. Market slow and unsatisfactory, but no change in prices. Top, \$4.80-\$4.90; shipping and exports, \$3.75-\$4.50.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300. Shipments, 2,000. Market strong to the higher, closed weak. Buys, \$6.00-\$6.15; heavy packing and mixed, \$8.00-\$8.15; light, \$6.50-\$6.75; Texas and native cows, \$4.50-\$5.00; butcher stock, \$8.00-\$14.00; steers and feeders, \$9.00-\$13.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,700. Shipments, 5,000. Market strong to the higher, closed weak. Buys, \$6.00-\$6.15; heavy packing and mixed, \$8.00-\$8.15; light, \$6.50-\$6.